borings of the larva of a certain, beetle of which the Lemur*is particularly fond, and can extract the insect, or at any rate discover its position, when it may be extracted by the powerful chisel-shaped teeth. The partiality of the Aye-aye for animal food of any kind including insects has been both reaffirmed and denied; and Mr. Bartlett has seen the creature use its slender finger for combing out its hair, and for other purposes of the " toilet." Dr. Oudemans has figured in his paper an apple which has been largely eaten by the *Qhiromys;* the fleshy pulp has been entirely excavated, leaving only the core and the skin, which are untouched. The Rev. Mr. Baron is one of the latest writers upon the ways of life of *CJiiromys}* He states that it inhabits the most dense parts of the forests. It has the habit of prowling about in pairs, and the female produces but a single young one at a birth. A nest, which is about 2 feet across, is made of twigs in lofty branches. This is occupied during the day, and entered by a hole in the side. With regard to the superstitious venera-tion in which the animal is held, it is said that if a person sleeps in the forest the Aye-aye will bring him a pillow. ** If a pillow for the head, the person will become rich; if for the feet, he will shortly succumb to the creature's fatal power, or at least will become bewitched," But a counter-charm, may be obtained. It is said that the reverence for this beast leads the natives to bury carefully a specimen found dead.

Fam. 3. Tarsiidae,—This family also consists of but a single genus, *Tarsius,* to which it is the general opinion, that but a single species belongs; there are, however, at least four different specific names on record* The general aspect of the animal is not unlike that of a Galago, with which it also agrees in the elongation of the ankle; but the elongation is more pronounced in the present genus. The ears are large, and the eyes are extraordinarily developed. The fingers and toes terminate in large expanded discs, and are furnished with flattened nails except on the second arid third toes, which have claws. The tail

is longer than the body and is tufted at the end. The skull is more like that of the Anthropoidea than is the skull of any other Lemur. The resemblance is by reason of the almost complete separation of the orbit and the temporal fossa by bone;

[1] *Proc. Zuol. Soc.* 1882, p. 639 ; see also Bev. G. A. Shaw, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1883, p. 44, 2nd Art.